

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1973.

IN THE HANDS OF AMERICANS

The First Manila Expedition--2,500 Men Are
Now in Honolulu.

TRANSPORTS ARRIVE.

The town was set in a fever of excitement when, at a little after 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the boys at Central office conveyed the message to thousands of anxious people in the city that there were three foreign steamers off Waianae. The message had come from the other side of the Island, and it was impossible to tell at the time what the vessels were. Just three columns of smoke floating away to the southeast could be distinguished. It was not many minutes after this, the message came that the steamers could be seen by Diamond Head Charley and that they were the City of Peking, the Australia and another steamer that could not be seen very distinctly.

The fire whistle sounded immediately the signal of fire whistles and instantly flags all over the city went up and carriages and crowds of pedestrians went hurrying along toward the different wharves. They had a long wait but they were not in the least fatigued for they were on the tip toe of expectancy and talked gaily. There has not been in many years such a commotion in this city as the news created.

Even the pilot boat with the three pilots and a number of press men from town and from San Francisco, started out about a half hour before it was really necessary. The newspaper men were armed with cameras and note books, two very dangerous instruments. The pilot boat was forced to continue on the trip out past Diamond Head before the steamers came in sight.

Off in the distance toward the Island of Molokai could be seen three columns of smoke at equal distances. The vessels were approaching in line of battle and made a fine appearance. Soon the masts could be seen and the various steamers were recognized through the glasses. When they got quite close to Diamond Head, the City of Peking, which was closest to the land, turned and crossed the bow of the City of Sydney, the middle boat.

At the same time the Australia, the outermost boat, turned toward the land and went up as if to meet the Peking. The City of Sydney changed her course toward the southward and soon both the Australia and Peking.

The City of Sydney changed her course toward the southward and soon both the Australia and Peking again turned toward port. The pilot boat was towed ahead by the launch of the Union Express Company and was soon alongside the City of Peking but that steamer was going at too high a rate of speed and passed the pilot boat. She then slowed up and backed so that the pilot and newspaper men were able to get aboard. There were of course a whole string of questions.

Some of the California boys in the regiment aboard the ship, seeing the large American flag floating over the railroad wharf, thought that a steamer had arrived here before them and brought news of annexation. In a very short time the Peking was making full speed ahead toward Honolulu. Six companies of the California National Guard were sent below while the other six companies were drawn up in the line on deck where it was impossible to accommodate any more men.

In a little while the James Makie of the Inter-Island Company came bounding over the billows with flags and pennants flying. The Committee of 100, the band and officers of the National Guard of Hawaii, were aboard. As they approached quite close to the Peking cheer after cheer was given by the enthusiastic people aboard and then the band struck up in a number of patriotic American airs. No one aboard the Peking was allowed to return the cheers as the soldiers' boys were under strict discipline. This however did not dampen the ardor of the people aboard the Makie who shouted and waved their hats in the enthusiasm of their welcome.

A short time afterwards the men were told by Colonel Smith that they could shout and cheer as much as they pleased. There was no need of repeating this. The boys threw up their hats and cheered "as only Americans can." Then the band of the First Regiment at the stern of the vessel played "Hawaii Ponoi" which brought out more cheers from the men on the Makie.

The Peking was by this time coming up the channel while the other two

boats were hanging off to watch what the movements of the Peking were to be. When the first and fastest steamer of the three passed the lighthouse the whistles of both the Charleston and Bennington sounded a welcome and then cheer after cheer came from the thousands of people along the wharves. The welcome was complete and from the heart and the American boys were touched by it. Never before had they been accorded such signs of welcome. Then too everything seemed to be in keeping with the rejoicings of the people. The sea was just a bit ruffled and a brisk wind was blowing, while over the Waianae mountains, the sun was setting in a blaze of glory. Here and there sail and row boats dotted

the water and from nearly every one was to be seen floating an American flag.

The people along the wharves were jostling each other in all directions for a place from which to better view the arrival in port of the transports.

Conspicuous here and there were men and women with umbrellas upon which was the word "Oregon." The California people were to be found by their shouts.

The Peking came alongside the Pacific Mail wharf. Shortly after this the Australia came up the passage and to her were accorded the same honors. The crowd was larger if anything. The Australia hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf where she has so many times and the same old officers peeped over the rail and greeted their friends. The City of Sydney was not very far behind the Australia and on account of lack of wharf room was forced to anchor out in the stream. She like the other two steamers was accorded a hearty welcome by the people on shore and by the Charleston and Bennington.

The men on all the ships were given orders at once that none of the number would be allowed to go ashore. They would have to remain content aboard until today. In order to make the time somewhat bearable friends of the soldier went up town and bought out the fruit and tobacco stores and then went with their burdens to the wharves where they soon found their hands empty. The poor boys on the City of Sydney did not come in for any of the spoils as they were out in the stream.

The California boys were confined to the City of Peking while the Oregonians, both regular and militia, were on the other two steamers.

The Waialeale had a big party out to welcome the expedition. The wharf crowds were the largest, by long odds, ever seen here.



Geo. W. Smith.

(Photo by Williams.)

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF 100.

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THE FIRST BRIGADE.

In round numbers there are 2,500 officers and men comprising the first brigade of Uncle Sam's army of occupation for the Philippines. Of this number the City of Peking carries over 1,100, the Australia about 800 and the City of Sydney about 600.

The First California Volunteers, under Col. James F. Smith, are quartered on the Peking. The Regiment comprises 1,027 men. There are also 123 navy officers and marines.

The Oregon volunteers are one thousand strong. All but 200 of these are on board the Australia. The others are on the City of Sydney.

Commander Gibson, who is in charge of the expedition, is aboard of the Peking. He stated last evening that the weather was pleasant all the way down. The three boats traveled abreast of each other during a greater part of the way, although at times

it was necessary for the Peking and Australia to slow up and wait for their companion.

Aside from sea sickness very few men were ill.

Eight mild cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quartered on the hurricane deck. The first of the cases broke out three days ago. The doctor in charge stated that the cases are already well in hand and that there is not the slightest danger.

The Peking carries a very heavy cargo. The precious part of this load consists of 400 tons of ammunition for Admiral Dewey's squadron. This boat is also carrying 73 men, only eight of whom have been in the naval service before, to Manila. They have been assigned to duty under Dewey. There are also three draughtsmen and four nurses.

General Anderson is aboard the Australia in command of the First Brigade. He stated that General Merritt had not reached San Francisco when the expedition sailed. A telegram was received from Merritt dated at Omaha on May 25. The General was speeding with all possible haste for San Francisco and probably reached his destination on May 26. He will command the second brigade to Manila.

The troops from Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah, Idaho, and several other Western States will arrive with the next division of the Manila Army.

Colonel Dole, member of President Dole, is a member of Company K of the National Guard of California. He was allowed to go ashore last night at the request of the President.

Ensign Bradshaw was here on the Charleston in 1891. Ensign Charles Lang was here several months last year on the Marion. He received a warm welcome from many friends.

The boys are in the very best of spirits. They are enthusiastic in their mission and eager to reach the seat of operations. Nor do they count on a pleasant time. "We're prepared to fight Spaniards as well as mosquitoes," said one of the California volunteers last evening over the railing of the Peking.

None of the men were allowed to leave the boats last evening. They passed the early hours of the evening in commenting on the grand reception accorded them by Honolulu's citizens and arguing the subject whether they were to be given shore leave on the morrow. Occasionally the strains of "America" or the "Star Spangled Banner" would come from one corner of the Peking and would be taken up by the boys on board the Australia or the Sydney, which was anchored in the stream only a few yards away.

The ladies are busy preparing leis to decorate the boys on their departure Saturday.

NOTES.

What! No California bear.

General Anderson is at the Hawaiian hotel.

The 16-year old son of Gen. Anderson is along.

Captain Houldlette is commander of the flagship Australia.

There are thirty-five Stanford students in one of the California companies.

Walter L. Coakley, a prominent resident of Omaha, is a member of the expedition.

One of the most prominent newspaper men now in the city is Oscar K. Davis, of the New York Sun.

At the Officers' Club last night some of the army officers sang "We'll hang all the Spaniards on a sour apple tree."

Some ladies were down at the wharves last evening with baskets of fruits and delicacies for the army boys.

Major McCarthy, N. G. H., had the pleasure of meeting Major McCarthy, N. G. C., at the Officers' Club last evening.

President and Mrs. Dole were early aboard of the Peking to meet their nephew, who is among the California volunteers.

The Oregon boys in town certainly gave the soldiers from their native State a hearty welcome. Ed. Dekum was in the front rank.

One naval officer stated last evening that he was convinced that the Department believed that the big fight with Spain will take place in the Phil-

ippines. Spain seems determined to keep control there.

Artist Paul Bonerger arrived on the Peking to join Sol. N. Sheridan, correspondent for the New York Herald and San Francisco Call.

Col. Fisher, Col. McLeod, Captain Zeigler, Lieut. George King and other former Californians now here have many friends in the expedition.

Major Cooper, Chief Surgeon of the National Guard of Hawaii, and Dr. C. B. Wood entertained the medical men at the Officers' Club last evening.

The First Regiment from California has the honor of being the first regiment ever sent from the United States to do service in a foreign country.

Sergeant McCarthy, of Company D, California Volunteers, died of pneumonia in San Francisco, just as he was about to embark in the Peking.

Attorney-General Smith and Colonel Smith of the California Volunteers, were endeavoring to trace back the old family tree for a pastime last evening.

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THEY WORK HARD**With Business the Record of House and Senate.**

Discussions on Important Measures—House Rejects Counsel of Ministry.

SENATE.

Ninetieth Day, May 31. A message was read by Minister Cooper from President Dole extending the session of the Legislature not exceeding 30 days.

On the third reading of the opium bill there was considerable discussion and several amendments. One of these amendments proposed by Senator Lyman and unanimously carried was to the effect that it shall not be lawful to enroll upon the list the name of any minor or any person not already accustomed to use or to smoke opium.

Attorney-General Smith argued for a discretionary power to be given the Opium Board. The wording of the act had been construed by many well thinking men to mean that it was compulsory on the Board to issue licenses. This feeling would be dispelled by discretionary power being placed in the Board.

Minister Damon spoke in opposition to the opium bill. He said that acting on his conscience he could not permit the bill to go upon the statute books without entering his protest. He said that an endeavor was being made to establish a Republic, the Government was beset by influences that threatened to prevent it from remaining an independent Republic. He pointed to the philanthropical work being conducted in the country, to its industrial and educational progress. In face of this noble work the Government proposed to legalize a traffic than which no evil was greater.

Provision was made that the law should not apply to physicians and drugists who shall lawfully import and prescribe opium as now provided for and regulated by law. The Attorney-General's motion to change the rate of duty to be charged for opium from three dollars a pound to two dollars a pound was lost.

The Attorney-General objected to the provision in the bill permitting the Board to furnish opium to the captain and surgeon of any vessel bound for a foreign port for use on such vessel. He said there was serious objection to allowing the impression to get abroad that this Government proposed to establish an emporium for opium. On his motion the clause was stricken out.

A section was added providing that all smuggled opium seized shall be forfeited to the Board of Health and all opium now in the possession of the Board or hereafter coming into possession shall be used for the purposes of the bill.

A section was added and referred to the special opium committee for a \$10,000 appropriation to put the provisions in operation.

HOUSE.

Speaker Kaulukou again took his seat in the chair after an absence of a week.

Rep. Atkinson reported as follows for the Committee on Foreign Affairs to whom was referred Senate bill 21, a cable act:

"Your committee has given very careful consideration to bill 21, and its provisions and can see nothing objectionable. These Islands need a cable. It is the most necessary institution outside of a sturdy population that we can have for the general prosperity. Your committee has considered the possible misuse of franchise which might result from hasty legislation upon so important a matter. Your committee upon the most careful and thorough investigation, cannot see where present advantage can possibly wreck future prospects. The bill under consideration does not give an exclusive franchise between the Islands and the United States. The exclusive franchise is only asked for between the Islands and Japan, and the stations between these Islands and Japan are above the tenth north parallel of latitude, and the length of time is but 20 years. The penalties for commencing the line and perfecture of privilege are ample."

"Your committee finds that bill No. 25, merely makes changes in the existing law to make it harmonize with the provisions in Senate bill 21."

"Your committee therefore recommends that both bills pass."

ALATAU T. ATKINSON.

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

Under suspension of rules Rep Gear asked for the withdrawal of the report of the Finance Committee on the various departments of the Postal Bureau. Granted. He then read the following additional report explaining and correcting statements made in the first report.

J. L. KAULUKOU. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir.—The majority of your Finance Committee since submitting our report upon the expert work done upon the

books of the Postal Bureau, beg to submit the following supplementary report, in regard to the Postal Savings Bank:

Upon examination we find that some of the statements in regard to the Postal Savings Bank are incorrect.

The present Superintendent was not obliged to copy the work of his predecessor in the new books opened by him, nor did he copy the same. The new books were opened according to the statement of the present Superintendent for the following reasons:

1st. Because two of the books were full, and it was therefore absolutely necessary.

2nd. Because it was desirable to open up separate nationality ledgers.

3rd. Because in the printed ledgers the debit and credit sides are reversed—and have been since the inspection of the books when the Postal Savings was first opened. This is greatly confusing to any bookkeeper. The manner of Ledger Ruling referred to in the expert's report is found to go back to the year 1893.

The additions, footings and rulings where errors occur have in nearly all cases been the work of subordinates. Your committee have found that two and three men have been working on the same books and we would deprecate such a method.

Sufficient appropriation should be granted for the Savings Bank to allow a first-class bookkeeper to devote his entire time to the bookkeeping pure and simple. We believe that the Postal Savings Bank has been greatly hampered during the past few years through lack of a sufficient number of competent assistants. This would give the superintendent of the bank sufficient time to inspect and check the detail work for which he is responsible.

The statement that the headings of different accounts are incomplete refers to Trustee Accounts where the names of the parties for whom the depositors are trustees have been omitted.

It is claimed that as the trustees are the only parties who can draw out the trust funds it is necessary to fill in the names of the parties for whom the parties are trustees, more especially as declarations are all on file showing the nature of such trusts, and the numbers of the Pass Books identify the same. Your committee believe that the better plan is to show the names of those for whom the depositors are trustees in the ledger headings.

The erasures and corrections noted are of minor importance and have been explained to your committee. The complaints as to illegible writing is due to the individuality of the handwriting and is hardly a matter to speak of as a very short time is required to become acquainted with the characteristics of same.

In regard to the \$200 referred to in the former report of your committee, we desire to more specifically state the facts in the case.

On June 3, 1895, there was a shortage of \$100 in the cash of the day's work and as the error could not be found an entry was made that day in the cash book stating that if not found in checking it would be made good, said entry being signed by the responsible clerk in the office. A similar error and entry was made on February 8, 1897. The Cash Book on these two days shows that the cash was handled by two or three clerks, but as the head clerk was responsible, he quite properly assumed such responsibility over his signature in writing, at the close of the day's work.

These errors cannot be definitely settled without checking all of the pass books. This is very difficult to effect. The Postmaster General has advertised for all pass books to be sent in for the purposes of computing interest and checking, but only a portion of them have been received as the result of such effort.

In conclusion we would request that this report be attached to and made a part of our former report as explanatory of the same. Respectfully submitted,

A. V. GEAR,
J. D. PARIS,
Committee of Finance

Honolulu, May 26, 1898.

This was ordered printed and added to the first report.

Upon motion of Rep. Atkinson, Senate acts 21 and 45, relating to cable, were taken up for consideration. Rep. Achi moved that action be deferred on account of the fact that the Cabinet was supposed to be against the passage of the acts. As there were none of the Ministers present the matter should not be taken up. This motion did not prevail and the bill was read section by section.

There was a sharp debate on Senate bill 21, relating to the cable. Ministers Damon and Cooper and about half the members took a hand. It was a repetition of the Senate brush. The Ministry and five House members were against the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the House, the following palliation was read.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"This memorial from the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands respectfully represents that we are deeply interested in the maintenance of a high standard of morality and purity in the character and homes of the people of this community.

"We feel deeply the wrong and injury which has found advocates and champions in the introduction of a bill to license the sale of opium. Against such a measure we entered our most earnest protest when such license was favored by H. M. Queen Liliuokalani, and, in such protest we had then the earnest support of some who would now seem to favor the licensed sale of a drug whose deleterious influences have been manifested and condemned as ruinous to health, industry and happiness among just such classes of population as are so numerous in this country. We are convinced that it destroys the vigor of manhood the vitality of the race, the progress of society the order of the family, and interferes with the administration of

the Government. And we herewith present our protest against encroachment or injury by law and remonstrate against the passage of the proposed bill to license the sale of opium. And your petitioners will ever pray.

"The Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands by its President and Secretary, as per vote of the Board at the meeting held this 31st day of May, 1898.

"MARY KNIGHT HYDE,
"President."
"SARAH D. ANDREWS,
"Secretary."

Rep. Kaai moved to lay the petition on the table to be considered with any opium bill. Carried.

Senate bill 45, relating to the construction and maintenance of telegraph cables in the Pacific, read second time and passed. Third reading set for Thursday.

Third reading and passage of House bill 84, relating to employment agency. Rep. Loebenstein moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill but it was seconded the motion.

Senate bill 34, relating to helias and puuhonua passed third reading unanimously.

INCOME TAX ACT**Has Good Majority on Third Reading in House.**

Opium Bill Being Revised in Senate.
Rapid Transit Petition—Employment Agency.

SENATE.

Ninety-first Day, June 1. A communication was read from Minister Cooper notifying the Senate that the President had signed the bill relating to appeals and bills of exception.

The special Opium Committee reported favorably on the sections of the Opium Bill. A section was added appropriating \$10,000 for carrying out the provisions of the act. Provision was made for using the money received from sale of opium by the Board of Health with reports to the Treasury Department. The bill was then referred to the Revision Committee.

A petition, containing something over 1,000 names favoring the passage of the Rapid Transit bill, was presented by Senator Baldwin and received.

Senator Wright was added to the Finance Committee for the balance of the session in place of Senator Waterhouse.

The House bill establishing a general employment agency passed first reading was read by title and referred to the Miscellaneous Committee.

At 10:55 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House, Rep. Gear asked that, in justice to all parties concerned, the Finance Committee be allowed to withdraw the two reports on the Postal Bureau, the expert's part excepted, in order that a new report might be presented and a bill relating to the Postal Bureau introduced. Granted.

An extra item of \$150 was inserted in the current account bill for lights at Hookena landing.

The proposed item of \$150 for lights at the landing at Kailua did not pass.

Minister Damon asked for an increase from \$5,000 to \$15,000 of the special mail carriage (foreign) item. Referred.

The Government asked for \$120,000 instead of \$100,000 for roads and bridges on this island. Referred.

The item relating to lighting streets other than Honolulu and Hilo was raised from \$1000 to \$1500.

Minister Cooper asked that the item for the maintenance of hospitals be raised from \$14,000 to \$16,000. Referred to the Health Committee.

An extra item of \$500 for street signs and numbers proposed by Minister Cooper, was inserted in the bill.

We are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Foreign	\$.50
Per Year, Foreign	5.00
Per Year, Domestic	6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. C. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER

FRIDAY.....JUNE 3, 1898

WELCOME.

Hawaii welcomes the advance guard of the American legions moving across the great Tranquill Sea to the Southern latitude. It is the first movement of American bayonets across the equator, and beyond the Western margin of the continent. The cause in which they move is a noble one. Hawaii covers the Boys in Blue with her leis of flowers, and to them all gives her greeting: **ALOHA!**

A STRANGE SITUATION.

Three years ago any prediction that American troops would visit these Islands, en route to the Philippines, would have been regarded as the work of a disordered brain. But in history the unexpected happens, because the law which govern the evolutions of events is unknown. He who could discover that law would see in the events of today only natural and inevitable results.

From the landing of the American missionaries in 1820, to the landing of a brigade of American troops in 1898, a period of seventy-eight years, there is not a break in the thread of history if we only knew how the shuttles flew forward and backward in the looms.

We said, last year, that the destiny of Hawaii was probably involved in the destiny of Cuba. Did any one dream of it, that the destiny of Hawaii would be involved in the destiny of the Philippines? Yet, there stand on our shores today, a brigade of men, who are to work out the destiny of the Philippines, and perhaps determine that of these Islands.

War has been, and is now, the great reconstructor of nations and communities. The shells that lie in the magazines of the Charleston are the rapid firing missionary ammunition of Reconstruction, the forces that wipe out old lines on the maps and make new ones. The men who pull the triggers of the Springfield guns, at the word of command, are the enlisted Apostles of the New Order of things. A hundred years ago, they would have been the simple machines of selfish sovereigns, and plotting statesmen. Today, they represent principles, not men or dynasties. The mere landing of troops here means nothing. But as an event or fact in reconstructing the map of the lands touched by the Pacific, its meaning is more than any human intelligence can explain. The contrasts of events makes almost the romance of history. Spain misrules Cuba in the Caribbean Sea. American soldiers stand on Hawaii, ten thousand miles away in the ocean. There is no visible connection between these events. But there is still the relation of cause and effect between them, absolute and inevitable.

LICENSING THE SALE OF OPIUM.

It is most unfortunate that in discussing the proposed bill to license the sale of opium to those only who are in the habit of using it, the good people do not pull together. Those who are in favor of the license are just as honest and capable, and wise, as those who oppose it. The Attorney-General, and the Marshal, moreover, who favor this carefully restricted license, have had a daily experience during the 365 days of the year in fighting this opium fiend, while the excellent women of the Woman's Board, and Col. Allen have had none. The suggestion of these capable public servants, with whom is the Collector of the Port, we believe, ought to be invaluable.

The Devil with his pockets crammed with opium, strides up and down the land, leering and laughing at the good people, snapping his fingers at the Attorney-General, the Marshal, the Collector, and the prohibitory law. He not only laughs at the law, but makes several hundred thousand dollars a year of "hoochie" out of it, and feeds and clothes a gang of his smuggling Apostles with it. The good men and women, knowing that there is now the best administration of law that ever existed here, and that the Devil "downs" it in this business, simply stand off and cry out, "Oh! you bad, bad wicked Devil! You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" And the Devil, who enjoys such language, smiles and snaps his fingers again, and spits on the law, and whispers to his gang of

fat smugglers, "they must be as clever as I am if they ever catch me."

Now the intelligent men, who do not talk about the evils of opium, but spend their days and nights fighting the Devil, have suggested that instead of permitting the Wicked One to break the law, and besides that, to make a lot of money out of it, a plan be simply tried for a while, of preventing him from getting any profit out of the business. That plan is described by the Attorney-General in another column. These officers are desperate and instead of shouting to the Devil, "you bad man" they propose to do something, even if they fight him to the bone. But the good people can't agree as they should. The Devil sees that they are divided on the question, and he knows how very weak opposition to him is, when it is divided. And he knows, too, how successful he has been from the beginning, in getting good people to disagree, for conscience sake.

Another serious fact: There is not a smuggler of opium or a dishonest official on these Islands, who does not strike hands heartily with the Woman's Board, in opposing any license law. They wish the law to stand as it is.

They desire that the good men and women should play into their hands. This new license law may deprive them of big profits, and they will be very thankful to good people who will aid them in keeping these profits. We are stating facts, not theories.

Does not a license tolerate an evil? Well, government is only a compromise between right and wrong. The Duke of Wellington, one of the most powerful of British statesmen for forty years said, he "never could have his own way." He found that government was an everlasting compromise. An experiment with a limited license may be a compromise. But would it not be better to try it for a while, and see if it gets us out of this intolerable evil of laws trampled upon, policemen made corrupt, and the Devil laughing at us, with his shop in town full of opium?

There is another curious aspect to the case. No one can consistently advocate "annexation" who favors the present prohibitory law regarding opium.

The supreme law of the United States, if annexation takes place, permits every native, and every Chinaman to import opium. This may be unfortunate. Time and again some States of America have prohibited the importation of liquor, and in every case the Supreme Court has torn the States' laws into shreds.

Knowing this, how can those who conscientiously believe in the present law forbidding the importation of opium, advocate annexation which may fill every store in the Islands with an "original package" of the article?

The difficulties in the matter are serious. The case is rather desperate. Annexation will knock the present law to pieces. Why not give those who have the execution of the laws, and are as good men as exist in the country and have had a severe and sad experience, a chance to fight the Devil and his crew of fat smugglers, who are immensely pleased with the present law?

GERMAN COMMERCE.

The British Consul Mulvany, in Germany, has made a consular report, which attracts much attention. He states the relations between the German Government, and the foreign commercial interests, which discloses the strength of the German movement in reaching foreign trade. The Government is creating a foreign commercial imperial policy, by using the organized power of the state to directly superintend commerce. It not only opens up new trading posts for the manufacturers and merchants, but regulates the trade itself, so that there will not be undue inflation and depression. It is taking advantage of its short, but valuable experience in foreign trade. The consul says that the organizing powers and education acquired by the German through compulsory service in the army, is used to organize a new and vast system of commerce.

He says: "Is there, in the history of the commercial world, a parallel case of an old country having made such strides towards commercial success within half a century as that of Germany, which was only constituted an empire some twenty-seven years ago, during which time such an abnormally long depression in trade was passed through with a huge army to support, a navy to create and develop, and so much to learn?" The thing is unique under a military, parental, and now Imperial Government. What is the great secret of this remarkable success? Its ground-work is military organization applied to trade and industry to meet the requirements thereof. What is the outcome? Germany,

Representative Tawney of Minnesota presented Captain Hatch of Minnesota to the President today. Mr. Tawney, in discussing the Hawaiian annexation issue, gave his personal opinion that the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the Newlands resolution would be taken up in the House the latter part of this week and time for debate would be allowed. He has made a personal canvass of the Republican side of the House and now Imperial Government. What is the great secret of this remarkable success? Its ground-work is military organization applied to trade and industry to meet the requirements thereof. What is the outcome? Germany,

a great military power, is on the eve of development into a naval and commercial power of the first order. Who

helps to pay the bill of cost of the German Empire? The foreign manufacturer, who has to cut down his prices in order to pass the Customs, to compete with the Germans in their home markets."

UNLAWFUL WARFARE.

The Spanish Cortes became excited recently over a statement that in one of the recent engagements between the American fleet and some Spanish fortifications, the Americans had, for some time, fooled the Spaniards, by hoisting the Spanish flag. This alleged act of the Americans was denounced as uncivilized warfare. And the Spanish Ambassador at the European courts were directed to inform mankind in general that the Americans had done a very mean piece of baseness, and were no better than savages.

The story about using the Spanish flag is undoubtedly untrue. But it will suit the Spaniards to use it. The next announcement of the Spanish Government may be, that it is engaged in a war with the United States solely in the interests of humanity. During the wars in the Low Lands, the Spanish commanders crowded men, women and children of the conquered cities into barges, covered them up and drowned them in the rivers. Then they resorted to the churches, sang Te Deums, and thanked God they had honored the Cross.

That now valuable historical document, the Proclamation of the Governor of the Philippines, denouncing the Americans as savages, is excellent evidence of the fact that the Spaniards have persuaded themselves that they are now defending "civilization" against an attack by the barbarians.

There is but one way to settle with a people, who hold such views; clean them out. The United States have been for two years open to the charge of permitting outrages, misrule and cruelty to women and children in Cuba. As the Spaniards call their rule civilized, there is nothing to be done, but settle once for all time, what "civilization" means. The sword must do it.

THE CLIMATE OF MANILA.

The Philippine Islands are peculiar in having three seasons,—a cold, a hot, and a wet. The winds are northwesterly, from November to February or March, and woolen clothing and a fire are desirable. The hot season lasts from March to June, and the heat is oppressive, and thunder storms of terrific violence are common. During July, August, September, and October, the rain comes down in torrents, and large tracts of the lower country are flooded.

REED IS WILLING.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A careful poll of the House has been made which shows 190 votes in favor of Hawaiian annexation. This gives a good working majority in its favor, and one which will increase daily from now on. Speaker Reed promised that if it were plainly desired by the great body of the Republicans in the House that the resolution should be acted on, he would lay the matter before the Committee on Rules. This fact having been demonstrated to his satisfaction, nothing remains but to set the day. Pressure is being brought to bear to have a vote on the resolution this week. If the Senate makes good progress on the War Revenue bill this may be done.

President McKinley would like to have annexation take place before the second expedition leaves for Manila, thereby securing all the advantages to be derived from having a half-way house at Honolulu.

Sentiment in the Senate is veering strongly in favor of annexation, and when it is demonstrated, as it will be, that a large majority of the Senate favors it, the minority will not find it expedient to filibuster against a vote.

WHITE AND TAWNEY.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: When the Hawaiian annexation matter comes up in the Senate it will be fought with great determination by Senator White and other opponents of annexation. Senator White has given notice that a campaign of delay will be entered upon, which will indefinitely postpone the adjournment of Congress and will retard all legislation, no matter how pressing in importance.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota presented Captain Hatch of Minnesota to the President today. Mr. Tawney, in discussing the Hawaiian annexation issue, gave his personal opinion that the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the Newlands resolution would be taken up in the House the latter part of this week and time for debate would be allowed. He has made a personal canvass of the Republican side of the House and now Imperial Government. What is the great secret of this remarkable success? Its ground-work is military organization applied to trade and industry to meet the requirements thereof. What is the outcome? Germany,

MR. T. H. DAVIES**Sad News of His Sudden Death
In England.****ALL WILL BE DEEPLY GRIEVED**

Was Leading Citizen of Liberal and Philanthropic Instincts—Was Here Many Years.

The whole Island community will be greatly surprised and most deeply grieved to learn of the death of Theo. H. Davies. The merchant prince and philanthropist passed away very suddenly in England on May 25. Word

Theo. H. Davies.
(Photo by Williams.)

to this effect was received by P. C. Jones from R. P. Rickett.

Mr. Davies was a native of England and came first to the Sandwich Islands in 1857, and entered the employ of R. C. Janion in the mercantile establishment which now bears his (Mr. Davies') name. A few years later he went to Victoria, B. C., and Portland, Oregon, in the interest of his firm, which had also branch houses in those cities, and from there in 1865 to England, where for two years he was connected with Mr. Janion's business in that country. In 1867, he came again to Honolulu, and became a partner of Mr. Janion, the style of the firm being then changed to that of Theo. H. Davies. For the ensuing 14 or 15 years, with the exception of occasional visits abroad, Mr. Davies resided in Honolulu, after which he returned to England, and devoted his personal attention to the conduct of the Liverpool business of Theo. H. Davies & Co., leaving the Honolulu establishment under the management of Mr. Thomas Rain Walker, who was made a partner in 1883, and Mr. F. M. Swanzy, who was admitted to partnership some time subsequently, both of whom had for many years previously been trusted associates. Mr. Davies has lived in his native country almost ever since. During his residence in Honolulu, this gentleman by judicious investments in sugar plantations, by shrewd business management, and by straightforward, honorable methods, accumulated a large fortune, and did much to develop the industry which is now the country's main source of revenue.

Mr. Davies was a man of charitable inclinations and philanthropic nature. He has always contributed generously to and devoted much personal effort in the cause of Christianity, and to the moral and social advancement of the human family. His name is a respected one throughout the Hawaiian Islands.

**One Large Scar
Is All That Remains of Great Scrofula Sores**

Neighbors Could Not Bear to Look Upon Her—A Grand, Complete Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla After Others Failed.

"I was taken with neuralgia in my head and eyes. Not long after this, a scrofula sore appeared on my left cheek, extending from my upper lip to my eye. Other sores came on my neck and on my right arm and one of my limbs. They were very troublesome and painful and soon became great running sores. My face looked so bad that some of my neighbors could not bear to look at me and advised me to wear a bandage, but I feared this would irritate the sore and make it worse. So I

Could Not Hide the Sores.

My niece, who was familiar with a case similar to mine, which had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, urged me to try it. Finally I was persuaded to do so, and in a short time I saw it was helping me. The sores began to heal and the neuralgia in my head was better. In a few months the sores on my arms and limbs all healed; those on my neck gradually disappeared and now they are all gone. I have never had any symptom of scrofula since. One large scar on my right arm is all the sign that remains of my terrible affliction. The neuralgia is also cured."

Mrs. J. M. Hatch, Elina, New Hampshire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office up to May 31, 1898.

GENTLEMEN.

- Apple, C Andrews, G
Adams, C C Andrews, R S
Andrews, C Baker, A
Black, C A Balley, C A Braun, H C
Bento, J Beckley, W A Brown, G A
Benton, J (2) Benson, H M
Bethell, W D (2) Bassett, J
Crowley, J. F. City Candy Store
Capron, Dr V J (2) Campbell, A J
Cornwall, J (2) Carr, Mr
Curtis, A G Conaway, A
Cook, C Central Mill Colburn, W
Crawford, C J Cashill, W A
Candless, W C Davis, F W
Danielson, O Day, J A
Downey, J Doyle, E (2)
Donnelly, J Eberlin, G
Evans, J E Evans, J E
Forresters Ind. Order,
Gettife, F C Galli Fruit Co A
(2) Gandal, T Green, J S
Hare, J J Henrich, Mr
Howard, G Higgins, T
Howard, J L Hopkins, Master
Hilmer, H Haegens, H C
Hilton, Jr., J H Holmer, E C
Ingalsbe, B Johnson, G
Johnson, G Jarvis, F
James, J K Jerome, Mr
Jeffes, H (3) Jeppesen, Mr
Johnson, A Kruger, Mr
Kleebahn, W Kendfield, S B
Loefelmayer, A Lee, G Luther, Mr
Lagerqvist, F Lathrop, Lee, R E Laney, J D Lewis, H Mudder, R K Murphy, S
Miles, E A G (2) Mansfield, F Matthews, F H McClellan, M (2)
McGehee, E P McGranahan, Jas et al
Notley, Jr C Neiman, Mr Olson, A Olson, W Owens, G Purdy, C H Patterson, Mr Price, E L Paggenhoff, W Quartie, M Riley, J Rosenthal, M (2) Richards, F (2) Richards, J Ross, D Starkloff, H Sampson, Mr Stevens, F Smith, W F Stetzkamp, H Sanford, G Shaw, O Silk, T Smith, M. Tectorby, Br Tubb, R P Toomey, W D (2) Toms, F Tirrell, W Vincent, C Vuby, Mr Westlow, J Whitney, L Wieland, C Wiley, J W Williams, W Webster, G H Walter, L Williams, W F Watson, J Young, E A Zinsley, C
- LADIES.
- Allweins, Mrs. Batchelor, Mrs. (2)
Brayton, Miss L Bennett, Mrs. Brown, Miss M L A Carroll, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. L Dodd, Mrs. G Fisher, Mrs. J Grube, Miss A Hopkins, Miss J M Harrison, Mrs. H D Hazelton, Mrs. Imray, Mrs. L E Johnson, Miss A J Lindblad, Miss A Legrand, Mrs. J Martin, Mrs. H M McKeague, Mrs. D McKeague, I. McKeague, Mrs. L McKeague, M. E McLain, Miss L
- Fern, Mrs. E Ghita, Miss M Hale, Mrs. Judge Hiram, Mrs. H Hagen, Mrs. E Hart, Miss O Jacobine, Miss J Lowell, Mrs. M J
- McGregor, Mrs. Capri Morris, Mrs. Wright Murra, Mrs. N McKeag, Miss C Moore, Mrs. J A

Marshall, Mrs. A. McCandless, Mrs. Marion, Miss E D

McDonald, Mrs. A Palmer, Miss N Peterson, Mrs. A Paris, Mrs. J D (2)

Smith, Miss C (2) Spencer, Mrs. M Spencer, Miss Z Smith, Mrs. M A Tomson, Mrs. W Taylor, Mrs. M Thronas, Miss A Tripp, Mrs. J B Wright, Mrs. A

West, Miss L Wood, Miss I Warren, Mrs. H Wright, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. J H Wildwood, Miss Warder, Mrs. B E (2) Young, Mrs. J R Quinn, Miss M

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Dinabrow, Rev D Leumann, Capt A Petersen, W J Scottary, H Schuh, J

PAROELS POST.

W. Sears, Rientost, Madame Johnson, Miss R C

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT, Postmaster-General.

General Postoffice, Honolulu, May 31, 1898.

S S

You ought to pay twice as much for <

A CRUISER'S NEW ENSIGN

Colors Given U. S. S. Charleston By Dowager Queen Kapiolani.

One of the prettiest courtesies shown by Hawaiians to a foreign nation in a long time was the presentation aboard the Charleston yesterday forenoon of a fine silk American flag to the ship. The ceremony was witnessed by quite a large number of people among whom were the following:

United States Minister Harold M. Sewall, United States Consul General Wm. Haywood, Brigadier General T. M. Anderson, U. S. A., Colonel Smith of the First Regiment of California Volunteers, Captain Nichols of the U. S. S. Bennington, Captain Smith of the City of Peking, Captain Pillsbury of the City of Sydney, United States Vice Consul W. Porter Boyd, Major and Mrs. Bartlett and the war correspondents from America. The launch of the Charleston conveyed the following party to the Charleston at about 11 a. m.: Prince David Kawanakoa, Prince Cupid Kalanianaole, John F. Colburn, S. K. Kalae, Daniel Logan of the Bulletin, Edmund Norrie of the Independent, a representative of the Advertiser and a number of others. A most hearty welcome was accorded the party by the American Minister and Captain Glass of the Charleston. It was not long before the men were all in line and standing at attention for the ceremony. When all was quiet Prince David opened the book containing the address and read most feelingly the following:

"To the Captain and Officers of the U. S. S. Charleston.

"The members of the family of the late King Kalakaua hold in grateful remembrance the honor shewn to him and his memory by the people and Government of the United States of America in the events surrounding the death of the King on American soil, January 20, 1891.

"They particularly cherish the high honor and consideration shown in the setting apart of a national war vessel commanded by officers of high rank to convey his mortal remains back to his native land."

"Now that the Charleston is again in Hawaiian waters, I avail myself of this opportunity to present to you and the Charleston the accompanying flag of your own country in token of my gratitude for the past, and best wishes for the future.

"I have the honor to be,
Faithfully yours,
KAPIOLANI.

"By her nephews.
D KAWANAKOA.
J. KALANIANAOLE.
Honolulu, June 2, 1898."

In the meantime the fine koa calabash containing a regulation size American silk flag was taken from its wrappings and handed to the quartermaster. After the presentation address came the following response by Captain Glass, delivered with an earnest air including emotion that could not be entirely concealed:

"PRINCE DAVID AND PRINCE CUPID:—It is with great pleasure that I accept for the Charleston the beautiful flag which you present to her today, and I assure you that every officer and man whose duty will be performed under its bright stars appreciates profoundly the kindly sentiments you have expressed for our ship and the nation which we serve. This occasion is a new proof of the friendship ever entertained by the Hawaiians for our country; a friendship well understood by all men of our profession who have visited the beautiful harbor of Honolulu and found here a welcome as warm as they could have expected in a port of the United States.

"The people of our country have, from the time the Islands first became known to them, felt a deep interest in the welfare and progress of the Hawaiians and many Americans have devoted their lives to unselfish efforts to promote these ends.

"The service rendered to your family by the Charleston, on the occasion to which you have referred, and which has prompted your beautiful gift at this time, was due to the wish of our people to show their sympathy with your country in its bereavement and to draw closer the bonds of affection already existing.

"It was doubly appropriate that our people and the men of our service should render all honor to the name and memory of Kalakaua, whose efforts had been so markedly successful in bringing about closer relations between the two countries, and whose kindness had endeared him to all American Naval Officers.

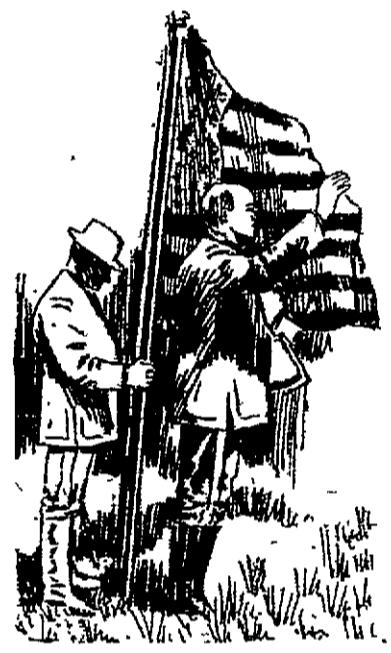
"I trust that I may be permitted to say that the gift of our national ensign to an American man-of-war at the present time is of peculiar interest, as indicating the sympathy felt by Hawaiians with the cause in which we are now engaged, and should it be our good fortune to carry that flag into action no man who sees it waving over him will fail to be encouraged in doing his duty by thoughts of the friends who presented it and who may be sure that it will never be shown save in the cause of justice and honor.

"It will be my pleasant duty to inform the Honorable Secretary of the

Navy of my country of this gift and of the good wishes with which it is accompanied."

The men of the ship were faced astern and then began the prettiest part of the ceremony. The old flag was hauled down from the staff astern and the new silk flag was hoisted in its place. Then came the "Star Spangled Banner," and the strains of "Hawaii Ponoi" by the band of the Charleston. After this, Lieut. Commander Blocklinger raised his hand and shouted: "Three cheers for the American flag." To this there was a hearty response by every one aboard. Then came the words: "Three cheers for Hawaii and the generous donor of the beautiful American flag." At this there were three most enthusiastic cheers.

The ceremony over Captain Glass kindly invited his guests below where a fine luncheon was served. During the progress of this Mr. Colburn proposed the health of President McKinley while United States Minister Sewall proposed that of the "Estimable woman who had just presented the ship with a flag, and who with her lamented husband held the profoundest respect of the American people." There was perhaps one thing that escaped the notice of the majority of the people aboard the Charleston and that was the fact that, on the canvas part of the flag just opposite the first



RECEIVING THE COLORS.

(The California First Regiment was presented a flag by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The above is copied from a snap shot of Col. Jas. F. Smith responding for his regiment, which is now here.)

white band, was the autograph of Queen Dowager Kapiolani. This was pointed out to a few people by some of the officers after the ceremony of the presentation of the flag.

The Princes David Kawanakoa and Kalanianaole will this evening provide an entertainment for the Charleston people. The American Minister and the Consul-General will be given the work of inviting whomever they please.

WIND AND WAVE.

The Doric is confidently looked for sometime tonight.

The A. J. Fuller will take away 47,967 bags of sugar for Delaware Breakwater.

The ship Geo. Curtis is in port from China. She is discharging ballast at the Emmes wharf.

The American barkentine S. G. Wilder, McNeill master, arrived in port Wednesday morning after a trip of 17 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 360 tons of general merchandise for F. A. Schaefer & Co.

The American barkentine Irmgard, Schmidt master, and the American brig W. G. Irwin, Williams master, both sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon, each with a full cargo of sugar. There should be a good rate between the two vessels to San Francisco as both are known to be quite fast.

The O & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder commander, arrived in port yesterday morning after a run of a little over nine days from Yokohama. She hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf and, after discharging her cargo for this port and taking on coal, proceeded on her way to San Francisco at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Belgic brought 131 Chinese and 13 Japanese for this port.

"There's no use in talking," says W. H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne, Kas., "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work. After taking medicines of my own preparation and those of others I took a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped me, a second dose cured me. Candidly and conscientiously I can recommend it as the best thing on the market." For sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TO HELP TRADE

American Commissioners on the S. S. Doric.

From Philadelphia—Have Endorsement of Government—Three Representative Men.

Two members of a commercial commission to China, which has the endorsement of the United States Government and is being sent under the direction of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum for the furtherance of American trade with China and foreign lands generally, will be here on the S. S. Doric. The two members are Hon. Sheridan P. Read, until recently United States Consul at Tientsin, China, and Cassius A. Green. They will meet the third member of the commission in Shanghai, Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, a well-known explorer and scientist.

The consensus of opinion in the East is that this commission is most opportune, and will be very valuable for the promotion of American trade with China. That it has the endorsement of the United States Government will add much to its efficiency in reaching Chinese high officials. Mr. Read, the head of the commission, is well known, and his career of over ten years in China has fitted him to direct a commission of this sort, for he has devoted a life time to the study of commerce, and his experience of Chinese life and travel will be invaluable. Mr.

Green is known to the merchants of the United States as an expert on all matters touching the industrial and commercial development of the United States.

When the Pacific Mail Company learned of the proposed commission to China it tendered to the members complimentary passage from San Francisco to Shanghai. The Peking having been chartered by the Government the same courtesy has been extended by the O. & O. Company on their steamship Doric.

LANAI PLANTATION.

If Well Boring Gives Results Sugar Will Be Produced.

Now for a Lanai plantation. R. D. Walbridge and Fred Hayesden are at the head of the enterprise. They have the assurance of ample financial backing. Surveys have been made. Soil has been tested. The landing has been selected. The prospectus is in course of preparation. It is hoped to have the all-important problem of water for irrigation settled within thirty days. A well boring outfit goes forward today. The contract has been awarded to the Chinese company in the business. An extra drill was made at the Honolulu Iron Works yesterday. The rigging, men, etc., will be shipped by the Wilder steamer Maui at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A trial will be made for a ten-inch well. It is claimed that the surface indications are all that could be desired and a number of kamaaina are confident that water will be found. There are many considerable areas of fertile soil on Lanai, but the Island has for many years been given up almost entirely to stock. Lanai has long been a producer of wool and mutton. The gentlemen who are now taking active steps in the furtherance of the project for a plantation for Lanai have long had the plan in mind. They have proceeded cautiously and are yet very loath to speak of their campaign in detail. It is certain, however, that if water is found a very large sugar estate will be established.

PARIS—SCHMIDT.
Marriage Last Evening of Popular Young People.

The marriage of Mr. Edwin H. Paris and Miss Marie Margaretha, eldest daughter of Senator H. W. Schmidt, occurred last evening at the bride's home on Beretania street. The marriage ceremony, which was performed by Rev. D. P. Birnie, pastor of Central Union Church, was, owing to recent bereavement in the family, witnessed only by the immediate friends of the contracting parties.

The Souvenir Edition.
The red, white and blue souvenir edition of the Advertiser yesterday morning made a decided hit. Two large editions were printed. There was a very heavy sale. At the office the paper was given without money and without price to Boys in Blue and simply for alms to the expedition.

A few of the colored sheets still remain on sale.

The Gazette Company, by Manager C. G. Ballentyne, has placed at military headquarters a mailing book. To addresses registered the Gazette Company will send daily papers without further trouble to the Boys in Blue and simply for alms to the expedition.

The Fourteenth Regiment band serenaded N. G. H. headquarters last evening.

The Fourteenth Regiment band serenaded N. G. H. headquarters last evening.

Champion Blood Purifier

Probably all of our readers know something of George W. Walker of Bowles' Ferry Hills, Sidney, N. W. He gives us the unusual and most remarkable experience:



"After being a victim to typhoid, brain and rheumatic fevers in 1892, my system was left in a debilitated condition. I was never well again and suffered various afflictions of the lower part of my back and spine from which a great number of pieces of bone were taken. As fast as an abscess would appear and was lance another would form. I was treated at two different hospitals without success, the surgeons in attendance informing me that I was suffering from blood poisoning. The abscesses continued to form and I was never without pain until six months ago I was induced to try.

The consensus of opinion in the East is that this commission is most opportune, and will be very valuable for the promotion of American trade with China. That it has the endorsement of the United States Government will add much to its efficiency in reaching Chinese high officials. Mr. Read, the head of the commission, is well known, and his career of over ten years in China has fitted him to direct a commission of this sort, for he has devoted a life time to the study of commerce, and his experience of Chinese life and travel will be invaluable. Mr.

Green is known to the merchants of the United States as an expert on all matters touching the industrial and commercial development of the United States.

When I had taken the first bottle I found an improvement and after finishing twelve bottles I now feel as well as ever I did in my life. The old abscesses have all healed, new ones have ceased to come and my health is splendid. Before using the Sarsaparilla I weighed 154 lbs. and now after using a dozen bottles my weight is 200 lbs. Is not this a sure sign that I have taken the champion blood purifier of the world?"

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

When I had taken the first bottle I found an improvement and after finishing twelve bottles I now feel as well as ever I did in my life. The old abscesses have all healed, new ones have ceased to come and my health is splendid. Before using the Sarsaparilla I weighed 154 lbs. and now after using a dozen bottles my weight is 200 lbs. Is not this a sure sign that I have taken the champion blood purifier of the world?"

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar 4 1-16.

Business was almost completely at a stand still yesterday.

Oahu assessable and Mutual Telephone were the moving stocks yesterday.

Admiral Miller is to remain on the Pacific Coast in charge of the United States defenses.

On the 25th of May, President McKinley issued a call for 75,000 additional volunteers.

The China has been bought outright by the United States and she will be used as a transport.

Harry Ryecroft and a party of Oahu coffee planters will return from San Francisco to the Moana.

The new Commissioner of Agriculture is moving into his big new office in the Judiciary building.

The large business concerns of the city were closed yesterday out of respect for the death of Theo. H. Davies.

Per Marie Hackfeld, E. O. Hall & Son are in receipt of a large invoice of paints for interior and exterior decorations.

An exhibition of the work of the drawing and painting classes at Oahu College will be held in the studio on Friday and Saturday.

By order of Henry E. Cooper, Acting Minister of the Interior, the Government schools closed Thursday on account of the arrival of the troop ships.

The Honolulu Iron Works were closed yesterday and a number of British flags were at half mast on account of the news of the death of Theo. H. Davies.

A great many of the army boys were impressed with the approach to Honolulu. One Frisco lad remarked that he would put in a half day writing home about it.

The measles patients aboard the Australis are very much improved. Besides these there is one man aboard afflicted with appendicitis. He, however, is likewise recovering rapidly.

The House of Representatives was called to order at the usual hour yesterday morning and it was immediately decided to adjourn until Monday on account of the arrival of the transport ships.

It is the opinion of great many people that the troop ships are waiting here in anticipation of the receipt of news of annexation on the Doric which is expected in port some time tonight.

The Zealandia will not come here again as local boat. This is from the Oceanic Company. It is reported that the company is trying to charter the new steamer Senator, for San Francisco-Honolulu business.

When the soldiers marched into the Executive building grounds yesterday morning, they were given permission to take the fruit from the mango trees. They liked these so well that now but few mangoes remain.

Mrs. Walters was among the passengers on the Belvoir for San Francisco yesterday afternoon. For the past ten days or so she had been very ill and it was concluded best that she should go to the States immediately. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Allan Herbert.

The President and Mrs. Dole will receive on the grounds of the Executive Building from 10 this forenoon. They will be assisted by about forty prominent ladies of Honolulu. Members of the receiving party are requested to be at the Hotel street gate promptly at 10.

The Belvoir seems to be an unfortunate vessel. On her last trip to this port

Clay

is put into "cheap" baking powder to fill up the can; alum to raise the dough.

Alum is bad for the insides, but the manufacturer doesn't mean you any harm,—he just wants to get rich.

San Francisco

AND A. Schilling & Company

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AND

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC	June 4	PERU	June 10
CHINA	June 15	COPTIC	June 19
BELGIC	June 25	RIO DE JANEIRO	June 28
PERU	July 5	GAEPLIC	July 8
COPTIC	July 14	CITY OF PEKING	July 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	July 23		

For freight and passage and all general information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

IN PLAIN STYLE

Quiet and Graphic Description of the American Victory.

Ships Cheered By Britishers—Baltimore Prominent—The Movement from Hong Kong—250-lb Shell.

The lions of the town yesterday were the Belgian passengers fresh from the scene of the great triumph of American arms as directed by Admiral Dewey. Those aboard who saw the fight in Manila bay were Col. A. G. Loud, paymaster on the McCulloch, Dr. Chas. P. Kindleberger of the Olympia and J. C. Evans, a gunner of the Boston. They, with Mr. Phelps of the McCulloch, who was left in Hong Kong for duty when the fleet went to battle, are returning to the States under orders. All hope to soon again sail over the Pacific and join vessels in the Dewey fleet. The passengers were much sought after by prominent citizens and by officers of the Charleston and Bennington. Col. Loud, who saw the fight from the McCulloch, had prepared for the advertiser the following account of the fleet movements and the engagement:

The Hugh McCulloch arrived in Hong Kong on April 17 and joined the fleet consisting of the Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, Concord, Petrel and two transports.

Two days after our arrival the transfer of the McCulloch was made from the Treasury Department to the Secretary of the Navy.

On May 23d, the Governor of Hong Kong sent a request to the Commodore to leave Hong Kong within 24 hours, as a state of war existed. The Commodore replied that he would leave immediately with the ships that did not need repairs and take the others as soon as possible.

At 2 o'clock, the Boston, Concord, Petrel, Hugh McCulloch and two transports left and went to Mirs Bay, 30 miles distant. On Monday, the Olympia, Baltimore and Raleigh followed.

The Baltimore arrived in Hong Kong on Thursday, the 21st of April and in 48 hours had gone in the dry dock and been painted and put in order. As the fleet passed the English receiving ships they gave us three cheers. We waited a day for Mr. Williams, the Consul at Manila, who came up on the Esmeralda. At 11 o'clock, we started with Olympia leading the line of ships, the six fighting ships being in one line and the McCulloch and two transports in another.

On Saturday morning, we arrived off Point B, the first land we sighted. At daybreak the Boston and Concord were ordered ahead at full speed. By 11 o'clock they were out of sight. At 11 o'clock, the Baltimore went ahead. They had gone to Subig Bay and by 5 o'clock all the other ships had arrived there. It had been reported that the Spanish fleet was there, but we found nothing at all. A boat was lowered from the Concord and sent ashore, but not a person could be found. All Commanders were then ordered on the flagship for further orders.

At 6 o'clock we started ahead again at about six miles per hour, it being the intention to pass the forts at midnight. No lights were shown, except a green one on the stern of each ship.

At 11 o'clock, the crews were called to quarters and at 11:30, we were abreast of Cor. Island, the entrance of Manila Bay. On one side is a channel one mile wide, the one on the other side being five miles. There are forts on the top of Cor. Island and also on the main land.

We were advised that there were mines in the harbor. As we were opposite the island we saw a rocket go up from the island and answered from the shore. We were now between the Island and main land. The night was very dark, making it hard to see anything.

All the ships passed by without notice. They now could see our stern lights and we saw a flash and then a shell struck in the water ahead of us followed by several more. We answered with three shots. No further shots came from the forts and we passed on. The next day these forts surrendered.

We went forward at about 5 knots and at 5 o'clock we saw Manila with the merchant ships showing up in front of it and a battery on the other side.

At 5:15, a heavy gun was fired at us and shots also came from the Manila shore. As the day advanced further, our ships moved up the bay, but did not return the fire. The Spanish fleet of eleven ships was anchored a little off Cavite, but none of them had steam up.

As our ships came towards the Spanish fleet, the 5-inch rapid fire guns of the Olympia were started. The Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Petrel and Boston came in the order named. It was a quiet morning and no air was stirring and the ships were quickly enveloped in a dense bank of smoke.

Our ships went past the forts and ships three times before the Reina Christiansa got steam up and then she came out to attack the Olympia, but she never got near enough, as a constant rain of shots went into her. As she turned to go back an 8-inch shell from the Olympia, weighing 250 pounds struck her stern and passing clear through her fore and aft, killed 67 men.

A little later we saw a black vessel steaming out towards the Hugh McCul-

loch but every ship turned their fire on it and she sank under the fort.

The ships had now completed their fifth time past the forts and fleet and came out to give the men a breath and breakfast, as the fight was to be resumed shortly.

At 11 o'clock, the Baltimore went in under a full head of steam and led the fight against the fort. This fort was made of sand piled 15 or 20 feet high. The Olympia followed 20 minutes later. The Spanish would not take down their flag and at last the Petrel steamed within 1,200 yards and soon brought the flag down.

The only injuries on the American side were four or five men slightly scratched by flying splinters and one man lost a shell drop on his leg and broke it. The Olympia was hit 12 times.

The Spaniards lost 400 killed and had 300 wounded. Dewey has Manila Bay and would take the town if he had men to garrison it.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

QUALITY FURNITURE.

It's easy enough to sell cheap things cheap. But they never prove cheap. If cheap things could be made so that they would give uncomplainable satisfaction we might handle them. As it is we look to the satisfaction giving qualities of what we sell—and depend on our buying abilities—buying in big lots, etc., to bring prices within the popular plane.

Between Doing and Saying

there's a vast difference. Merely quoting a low price signifies nothing. It's the value that makes the bargain.

Handsome Oak Parlor Tables

Roll Top Desks, (Various Sizes.)

For another week at inside figures.

WE HOPE YOU'VE LOOKED AROUND

To see how near you can match these specialists of Desks and Parlor Tables. See these reduced prices. Nothing proves the worthiness of our bargains like comparison. There are a few left for those of you who neglected to respond to the first call.

Inasmuch as one-third of your life is spent in bed why not enjoy a good soft mattress—we make them over as good as new.

J. HOPP & Co.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its ingredients and strength the world indicate its remarkable value.

UNQUOTE TESTIMONIALS.

THE DRAIS DE WHITFIELD'S VERSE WRITES—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed and did so with great success. It is most excellent in curing rheumatism and giving strength to the voice."

Lovett Brown, M.D., the eminent actor writes—"I think it an excellent medicine for rheumatism and I have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson, Louisville, October 1st, 1897.—"I am a patient of Dr. Lovett Brown, and I have always recommended it to my physician. I have recovered in a very short time to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for cough and cold nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as ever now."

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DR. LOBBEN'S PLEGE IMMEDIATELY, NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WAPPET.

See the words "Thomas Powell Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitation. Established 1894.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDER THEM THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT GET THIS TIME HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SELL BY CHEMISTS AND PHARMACEUTICALS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottled in 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 24, &c.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

1900

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOBSON DRUG CO.

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DAY OF REAL JOY FOR ALL

(Continued from First Page.)

ducted the party down the road and stated, in an uncertain language, their indebtedness for the pleasure given them.

To make the trip more happy, management of the road provided two quintette clubs which took turns in furnishing music.

SENDING MAIL HOME.

The soldier boys were given possession of the Senate and Representative halls in the Executive building yesterday. They lost no time in writing letters to the dear ones they left behind. Supplies of stationery and postage stamps were placed at their disposal.

Representative Richards, of Hilo, is temporary postmaster. Just 406 letters were dropped into the mail bag in the lower house alone. Some of the boys were so pleased with their reception that they read to Mr. Richards extracts in their letters. Senator Rice was postmaster in the upper branch.

A large number of letters were written from the Y. M. C. A. and from the office of E. R. Adams.

EXECUTIVE RECEPTION.

The visiting army and navy officers were callers at the Executive building at noon yesterday. They were accompanied by American Minister Sewall, Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper presented the visitors to the President and other Cabinet Ministers.

Those in the party included Captain Glass, of the U. S. S. Charleston; Captain Nichols, of the U. S. S. Bennington; General Anderson and staff and the volunteer officers.

HEAVY TRAVEL.

E. C. Winston and Geo. A. Davis were masters of transportation yesterday afternoon. They handled fifteen Tram cars and three busses at the corner of Fort and King. These masonry containers carried about 650 Boys in Blue for Waikiki and the baseball grounds. The boys enjoyed the ball game and were delighted with the surf bathing. A good many of them walked in the park and listened to the concert of the National band. The trai of the Boys in Blue could be followed from town to Waikiki by the banana skins, pineapple peelings, mango seeds and cocoanut husks.

CRICKET.

It is known that there are a number of cricketers aboard the troop ships and an effort, unfortunately unsuccessful, was made yesterday to get up a match. As the time of the men today will be taken up with the entertainment provided them by the city, there will be no further attempt at arranging a match.

THIS DAY AND DATE.

Capt. Ashley, director-general of the Iaua bureau, will be the big man ashore today and will have a staff and force that will make him the envy of every commander in the port. Why, there has been listed for week 150 volunteer waitresses.

The feast will be given on the grounds of the Executive Building. This will be the principal event of the day. Meal hours are 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. It may be necessary to have an extension of time. Gen. Anderson will scarcely object. While this is to be an open air arrangement or function, it will be no picnic. Every man is to be given, what they call in "United States language" a "square meal." The 2500 men, excepting 100 guards of each ship, will come ashore in two parties. This is for the transports. The Charleston and Bennington men are included in the invitation. Food will be taken to the men on duty. Capt. Ashley has quite a contract on his hands.

The other entertainment for today will consist of amusements at Waikiki and the town boat houses again, Kamehameha sports, music and Bishop Museum again and carte blanche use of the Tram system and chartered busses. If the day lags at all, Dr. M. F. Grossman, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, will provide some impromptu diversion.

WILL BE A BIG FEED.

The meal to be given the transport troops and the crews of the Bennington and Charleston on the grounds of the Executive building today will doubtless excel in proportions in the feast like the Iaua given by Kamehameha I. upon winning victory over the Oahu warriors. Preparations have been under way nearly a fortnight. Capt. Ashley is in charge, with Sergt. Chapman as his right hand man. In this function the committee of ladies, with Mrs. C. R. Cooper at the head, will be strong. This is part of the bill of fare:

Potato salad—one ton.

Roast beef—2500 pounds.

Roast mutton.

Milk—200 gallons.

Turkeys.

Ham sandwiches—10,000.

Chickens.

Coffee—150 pounds equals gallons.
Pineapples—800.
Watermelons—300.
Mangos—20,000.
Oranges—5000.
Various meats.
Bread and butter.
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Sodawater and ginger ale—12,000 bottles.
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Pie—2000.
Cake—20 bushels.

The dinner will be a good one, with lots of it. Tables will be spread, but there will be no seats. The troops will come to the grounds in column of fours, and if necessary will be carried away in stretchers.

COLORS OF THE FIRST.

Company B is the color company of the First Regiment, N. G. C. Col. Jas. F. Smith, says the Examiner, and Sergeant Taylor is the man to whom has fallen the honor of carrying Old Glory. The sergeant is a fine, handsome looking fellow, who gave up a fine position to go with his regiment to fight the enemies of his country.

When the men were "at rest" on the Mail dock, a little woman made her way through the crowd to where the big man was standing. It was the sergeant's wife. The meeting was a tender one, and the color bearer stood, supporting his wife with his right arm, while he held firmly with his left hand to the beautiful silken flag, the gift of the Chamber of Commerce to the regiment. The little woman was trying to be brave—she was brave.

The two had little time for the exchange of confidences, for the sergeant is well known and many friends crowded around to say good-bye. And so when the bugle sounded attention, they who had so much to say to each other, had said scarcely anything. The time for parting had come—and well, it was one similar to many a parting that day, but the little woman showed the stuff of which she was made. She loved her husband well, but she loved her country, too, with all the patriotism of the loyal woman of '76.

"Be careful of yourself, Charlie!" she said through her sobs. And when she had kissed him, she grasped the flag with both hands and kissed it with fervor.

"And be careful of this," she said. The sergeant made no answer; the folds of the silken banner slipped through her fingers, and when she looked up her husband had passed on board the Peking.

PRIVATE BRAD. THOMPSON.

One of the crack companies of the First is Company B. It is made up of the old City Guard, a company famous for the men who have turned out from its ranks. In the old days the City Guard, says a San Francisco writer, was noted for its hospitality and for its social functions.

When war was declared many of the old-timers hastened to enlist in their old company. In the ranks are some swell fellows, and the company has already been dubbed Dandy B.

Bradford Thompson is one of those who enlisted when troublous times came, and he is now in quarters on the Peking. In the exclusive circles of society no man was better known than "Brad" Thompson. In all circles no man was better liked. He is a Marylander by birth and came west many years ago. He was immediately taken up by the best of society and soon became one of its favorites.

CAN ENLIST HERE.

It was learned definitely last night that it is not impossible to join the United States forces here. The transports will carry away a number of men who have been in the Islands for some time. The regimental adjutants are the recruiting officers. When a man goes on one of the ships he is practically on American soil. If he is eligible and satisfactory and if there is a vacancy for him he can be enlisted. Two stowaways found on the City of Peking were enlisted into the Regiment aboard.

PRESS DINNER.

War Correspondents Entertained by Artist Vos.

Mr. Hubert Vos gave a dinner to the war correspondents from the States in his studio, Holani Pa, last night. There were present the following: Mr. Jones of the Associated Press, Mr. Sheridan of the Call-Herald, Mr. White of the Examiner-Journal, U. S. Consul Haywood, Mr. Armstrong, editor of the Advertiser; Mr. Norrie, editor of the Bulletin; Mr. Boeringer, artist for the Call-Herald; Mr. Braunerreuther, Navigator of the Charleston. The table was decorated with red, white and blue flowers, the colors used which the press representatives in whose honor the dinner was given, are now going forth to fight with the pen and, it may be, the sword.

The speeches of the evening were devoted to pleasant remarks on America and Hawaii and the spirit of friendliness that exists between the two countries. Sentiments of aloha for Hawaii nei were expressed by all the Americans present.

SOME ROSTERS.

FIRST CALIFORNIA, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Col. James F. Smith.
Lt.-Col. Victor D. De Boe.
Major Charles Boxton.
Major Wm. D. McCarthy, chief surgeon.
Major Charles L. Tilden.
Major Hugh Lime.
Captain E. J. H. Farrell, assistant surgeon, First Battalion.
Capt. A. O'Brien, assistant surgeon, Second Battalion.
Captain Theo. Rehers, assistant surgeon, Third Battalion.
Captain Alfred Kellaher, adjutant.
Captain William J. McKinnon Jr., chaplain.

Lt. Fred W. Dohrman Jr., quarter master.
Lt. Huber, Battalion adjutant and acting commissary sub-lieutenant.
Lt. Wm. Tobin, adjutant and acting ordnance officer.

Lt. John West, Battalion adjutant, Company A—Captain John Conley, 1st Lieut. Geo. T. Ballinger, 2nd Lieut. Joseph Bronze.

Company B—Captain George Hillner, 1st Lieut. Benj. Sturdevant, 2nd Lieut. Ramm.

Company C—Captain James Dunbrill, 1st Lieut. Charles Goodell, 2nd Lieut. Petty.

Company D—Captain Thomas McCraugh, 1st Lieut. McGuire, 2nd Lieut. Hulton.

Company E—Captain Robertson, 1st Lieut. Jordan, 2nd Lieut. Schwartfiguer.

Company F—Captain John Miller, 1st Lieut. F. Nippert, 2nd Lieut. F. Brown.

Company G—Captain Edgar Sutcliffe, 1st Lieut. Sparrowe, 2nd Lieut. Swasy.

Company H—Captain Frank W. Warren, 1st Lieut. Davis, 2nd Lieut. O'Brien.

Company I—Captain Reinhold Richter, 1st Lieut. Otto F. Huber, 2nd Lieut. F. A. Moore.

Company K—Captain Thomas Cunningham, 1st Lieut. Findley, 2nd Lieut. Carlton Seeley.

Company L—Captain Frank Egger, 1st Lieut. Adler, 2nd Lieut. Cruzons.

SECOND OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Owen Summers.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. O. Yoran.
Major C. A. Gantenbein.
Major Percy Willis.
Major P. G. Edstwick Jr.
Maj. and Surgeon M. H. Ellis.
Captain and Assistant Surgeon Sanford Whiting.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon H. W. Cardwell.

Captain and Chaplain Wm. S. Gilbert.

1st Lieut. and Adjutant Eugene P. Crowne.

1st Lieut. and Q. M., L. H. Knapp.
Company A—Captain H. L. Heath, 1st Lieut. Ralph Platt, 2nd Lieut. Young.

Company B—Captain J. M. May, 1st Lieut. F. B. Hamlin, 2nd Lieut. J. E. Thornton.

Company C—Captain W. S. Moon, 1st Lieut. R. S. Huston, 2nd Lieut. F. W. Haynes.

Company D—Captain A. F. Prescott, 1st Lieut. Geo. Hartinar Jr., 2nd Lieut. F. A. Mead.

Company E—Captain R. E. Davis, 1st Lieut. T. N. Dunbar, 2nd Lieut. E. J. Bryan.

Company F—Captain J. F. Cose, 1st Lieut. Grimm, 2nd Lieut. Grimm.

Company G—Captain Wm. Godsbys, 1st Lieut. R. H. Barber, 2nd Lieut. G. N. Wolfe.

Company H—Captain C. E. McDonnell, 1st Lieut. A. B. Gritzmaier, 2nd Lieut. McKinnon.

Company I—Captain L. L. Pickens, 2nd Lieut. W. A. Huntley.

Company K—Captain E. O. Worrack, 1st Lieut. Ralph Terrell, 2nd Lieut. C. A. Murphy.

Company L—Captain H. L. Wells, 1st Lieut. Geo. F. Telfer, 2nd Lieut. Geo. W. Povey.

Company M—Captain J. M. Poorman, 1st Lieut. W. E. Finzer, 2nd Lieut. C. R. Platta.

BATTALION ADJUTANTS.

1st Battalion, 1st Lieut. F. S. Kelly.
2nd Battalion, 1st Lieut. A. J. Braze.

3rd Battalion, 1st Lieut. Riese Jackson.

U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS.

Commander, Gibson.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, C. J. Decker.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, W. W. Rush.

Passed Assistant Engineer, W. P. Winchell.

Passed Assistant Engineer, A. J. Leopold.

Passed Assistant Constructor, W. L. Cappa.

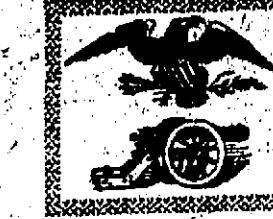
Ensign, G. B. Bradshaw.

Ensign, C. G. Lang.

The barbers of the city were per-

haps the busiest people yesterday.

Haircuts appendages of seven days' growth were amputated right and left.



NOTES.

Ex-Detective Hammer is here. The Drill Shed is beautifully decorated.

The bungalow was swarming with visitors all day long.

The Bishop Museum was opened yesterday for the visitors.

All the tailors are busy filling orders for white duck suits.

The bluejackets on the Charleston were given shore leave yesterday.

A corps of divers were busy inspecting the Peking's bottom yesterday.

A good many of the men have taken a view of the city from Punchbowl.

Every man of the transport ships was ashore at some time yesterday.

Boatswain Glynn of the Charleston was ashore last night greeting friends.

Of all the men permitted ashore there were only about a dozen "stragglers."

The Stanford Students' Company on the Peking, are the liveliest lot on the voyage.

The regulars will be paid off tomorrow. They will probably receive two or three months' salary.

C. J. Weed, a recent graduate of the Oregon University, is among the Volunteers from that State.

The Fourteenth Infantry band gave a delightful concert at the Hawaiian hotel yesterday afternoon.

Manager Dillingham had about 200 excursionists over the road yesterday. A visit to Kewa mill was made.

The red, white and blue edition of the Advertiser was more popular with the invaders than the mango.

Each man has two changes of clothing. They were given leggings the day before arriving in Honolulu.

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